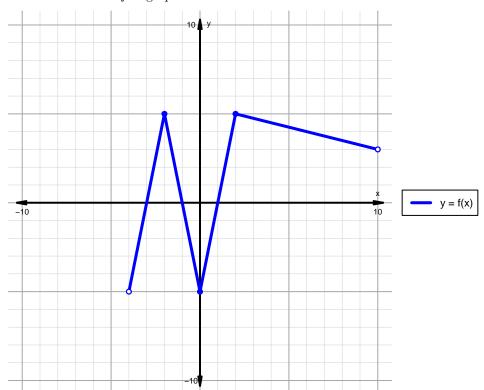
## Intervals, Transformations, and Slope Solution (version 39)

1. The function f is graphed below.

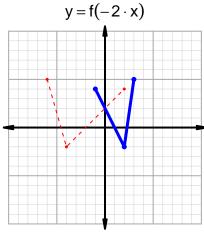


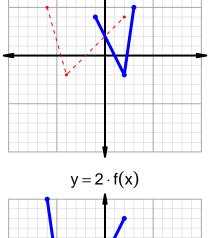
Indicate the following intervals using interval notation. Remember, you can use  $\cup$  between two intervals to indicate the union. Except for range, all intervals will indicate x values; this is standard.

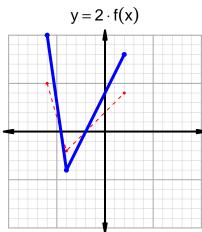
| Feature    | Where                   |
|------------|-------------------------|
| Positive   | $(-3,-1) \cup (1,10)$   |
| Negative   | $(-4, -3) \cup (-1, 1)$ |
| Increasing | $(-4, -2) \cup (0, 2)$  |
| Decreasing | $(-2,0) \cup (2,10)$    |
| Domain     | (-4, 10)                |
| Range      | (-5,5)                  |

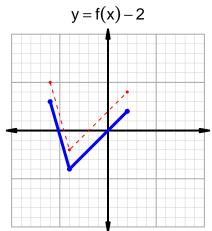
## Intervals, Transformations, and Slope Solution (version 39)

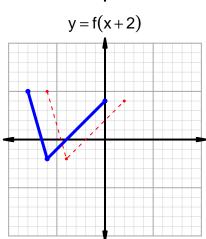
2. In the four graphs below, y = f(x) is graphed as a dotted line. With a solid line, please graph the transformations indicated by the equations below.











3. Let function g be defined by the table below. Use the formula  $\frac{g(x_2)-g(x_1)}{x_2-x_1}$  to find the average rate of change between  $x_1=33$  and  $x_2=53$ . Express your answer as a reduced fraction.

| $\overline{x}$ | g(x) |
|----------------|------|
| 33             | 87   |
| 53             | 91   |
| 87             | 53   |
| 91             | 33   |

$$\frac{f(53) - f(33)}{53 - 33} = \frac{91 - 87}{53 - 33} = \frac{4}{20}$$

The greatest common factor of 4 and 20 is 4. Divide numerator and denominator by the greatest common factor.

$$AROC = \frac{1}{5}$$

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